

AWAIT THE REPLY

POWERS EXPECT ROOSEVELT TO SETTLE TROUBLE.

DIFFICULTY HEARING AN END

Certainty that Venezuelan Problems Will Be Solved in the Near Future Through the Medium of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has proposed to the allied powers:

That the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal.

The powers have replied with a counter proposal that President Roosevelt himself arbitrate the issue.

If an agreement is reached on arbitration, the procedure would be for Mr. Bowen, representing Venezuela as a plenipotentiary, to sign with the representatives of the allies a protocol stating that the case is to be submitted to arbitration; that Venezuela admits the right of diplomatic intervention in behalf of a claimant, a principle she has always resisted, and that the details of the arbitration shall be arranged in a formal treaty, which she pledges herself to sign. This treaty will provide in the greatest details for the security of foreign interests against vexatious and extortionate interference on the part of the Venezuelan government hereafter, and will insure the administration of exact justice in the settlement of claims, and especially will it relieve foreign residents of Venezuela from forced loans and persecution in times of revolutions.

The status of the arbitration negotiations, as disclosed at the State department, was that the powers were waiting for an answer from the president to the proposal that he himself undertook to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulty. The president's answer can only be guessed, for the officials decline to express any opinion of their own. However, it is believed to be a safe prediction that he will renew his suggestion that the case be submitted to The Hague tribunal, adding to the argument he has already produced, the fact the United States having claims of its own against Venezuela to the amount of about \$100,000, is a party in interest, and it would be unfair to put the president in the position of having to arbitrate his own claim. For their part, the powers bring against The Hague proposition the argument that President Castro would feel lightly bound by any decision by that tribunal, but would be certain to heed a judgment rendered by President Roosevelt. It is said at the State department that no matter how these two propositions are disposed of, there will be no backward step, and that an agreement of some kind, which will bring about a peaceable settlement of the Venezuelan trouble will result from the present negotiations.

Responses from Interested Governments Regarding Settlement.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Hay has received partial responses from the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy respecting the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulties.

Great Britain is favorable to arbitration with proper safeguards; Germany accepts arbitration in principle, but a multitude of small adjustments made before entering into the treaty; Italy, as the junior partner of the allies, declares that it is unable to arbitration, but would be bound by the action of the senior powers.

As England is concerned the safeguards referred to are believed to be to the question of guarantee, which is full of difficulties. In this connection some consideration is given to the feasibility of responsible parties assuming responsibility for any award assessed against Venezuela.

If this can be arranged the United States government will do what it can to reduce their risks.

The feeling is growing here that The Hague tribunal should undertake the case if arbitration is agreed to. Mr. Bowen, it is reported, wishes to come to Washington in order personally to effect an adjustment with the resident ambassadors of the allies, but, while the State department makes no statement on the point, it is believed that it does not regard this plan with favor. It is also pointed out that in some phases the disputes will not admit of arbitration. Such, for instance, as the attacks on British and German subjects and the German legations at Caracas, and the arrests of consular officers.

The United States government inclines to the view that there is a disposition to insist needlessly on guarantees for payment of any judgment that might be rendered by the arbitrators. It believes that the force of public opinion would absolutely insure a settlement.

SIGNALS ARE DISREGARDED.

Collision in Which Many Lives Are Lost Resulted.

BRYON, Cal.—Sixteen persons were killed and twenty-seven injured in the collision last night between the south-bound Los Angeles "Owl" and the Stockton flyer. The engine of the local plowed its way into the last coaches of the "Owl," which were filled with Fresno people. The passengers were hurled to the fore part of the coach and hemmed in by a mass of debris, their suffering and danger intensified a hundred fold by clouds of scalding steam that poured from the shattered boiler of the Stockton engine.

After the "Owl" left the Oakland mole it was noted that there was a leak in the flue of the engine. This increased to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to take up a freight engine for relief. The train officials knew that the Stockton local was following half an hour behind and sent a flagman down the track to give warning.

It is said that the Stockton train got the warning signal in time and gave the usual response with whistle blasts. Why the incoming train was not checked, however, has not been thus far explained, the men who could tell being among the badly injured.

MRS. GRANT LAID TO REST.

Simple and Impressive Services Attended by Many Friends.

NEW YORK.—In the mausoleum on Riverside Drive brief and simple services were conducted over the remains of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. In addition to the members of the family there were present among the 500 persons to whom invitations had been sent: Governor Odell, Mayor Low, Secretary Root, Rear Admiral Barker and staff, General James Grant Wilson, General Grenville Dodge, General Horatio King, General Charles F. Roe and staff, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and many federal and municipal officers and officers of the army and navy stationed in the city.

General Frederick D. Grant and other members of the family occupied seats overlooking the crypt. The services were conducted by Bishop E. G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Right Rev. Alexander Mackay E. Smith, bishop coadjutor of Pennsylvania, and opened with the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," after which the burial services of the Methodist Episcopal and the Protestant Episcopal churches were read. The services were closed with the reading of a poem, "The Land Beyond the Sea," which had been a favorite of Mrs. Grant, and the singing of the hymn, "Abide With Me."

GIVES CREDIT TO THE MAN.

"Golden Rule" Jones Talks About Strike Settlement.

CHICAGO.—Theodore Roosevelt is a man greater than the government he represents. While the government of the United States was unable to restore peace in the anthracite region, Roosevelt, not as president, but as a man, suggested a rational way to settle the trouble. The man triumphed and the problem was solved. Thus spoke "Golden Rule" Jones, mayor of Toledo, O., before the Chicago Peace society Sunday. He sought to show that force of arms was futile, that it was inexcusable and that killing in battle was murder.

DESTITUTION IS APPALLING.

Four Hundred Thousand Finlanders Reported Starving.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Four hundred thousand persons are reported to be destitute and starving as a result of the crop failure in Finland. The Anglo-American church here has undertaken to feed and clothe the school children of four Finnish parishes, and Pastor Francis has issued an appeal for assistance in this work. He says the conditions today are worse than those of 1867, when 100,000 persons died.

Pension Appropriation.

WASHINGTON.—The senate on Wednesday passed the pension appropriation bill without discussion. It carried \$139,847,000. An urgent deficiency bill was also passed. The amount carried by this bill is \$1,148,400, and includes an item of \$500,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to stamp out the foot and mouth disease, which has become epidemic in the New England states.

Jury Convicts Bribers.

ST. LOUIS.—The joint trial of five former members of the house of delegates on charges of bribery, which began on Tuesday, ended Friday night in a sentence of five years for each man. The defendants, John A. Sheridan, Charles J. Denny, Charles Gutke, Edmund Bersch and T. E. Albright, after hearing the verdict, filed motions for a new trial and were released on bond.

TO STOP MERGERS

CONGRESS CALLED ON FOR NEW LAWS.

COMPETITION OF RAILWAYS

Combination of Interests Consolidates Management in Individual Hands—The Result is Disastrous to Public Welfare.

WASHINGTON.—The tendency to combine continues the most significant feature of railway development, according to the annual report of the Interstate Commerce commission, just issued. The report says:

"It is not open to question that the competition between railroad carriers, which formerly prevailed, has been lately suppressed or at least brought to the condition of effective restraint."

"The progress of consolidation, in one form or another, will at no distant day confine this competition within narrow and unimportant limits, because the control of most railroad properties will be merged in a few individuals, whose combination interests impel them to act in concert."

"While this will insure, as probably nothing else can, in equal degree, the observance of published tariffs, and so measurably remove some of the evils which the act was designed to prevent, the resulting situation involves consequences to the public which claim the most serious attention."

"A law which might have answered the purpose when competition was relied upon to secure reasonable rates is demonstrably inadequate when that competition is displaced by the most far-reaching and powerful combination."

"Some great change in the conditions calls for a corresponding change in the regulation of the statute."

The commission reaffirms its recommendations for amending the interstate commerce law and urges the grave necessity for legislation.

The report says that the fact that no convictions have yet been obtained nor indictments found in the cases of the roads which were shown by an investigation last winter to be given secret rates to grain shippers, emphasizes the fact that the criminal provisions of the present interstate law are practically a dead letter.

The commission says that the effect of injunctions to compel roads to observe published tariffs has been to materially advance the rates actually received by the carrier and paid by the shipper and that their operation enables advances, which otherwise might not be made.

But while the producer will undoubtedly pay from now on from 5 to 7 cents per 100 pounds more to transport grain from the field to its destination than he paid before these injunctions took effect, that must not be regarded as an argument against the injunctions. There ought to be some power to compel the carriers to maintain the published rate and to publish a fair and reasonable rate.

DEWEY CABLES FLEET ORDERS.

Advises the Navy Department Where Ships Will Go for Christmas.

WASHINGTON.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey announcing the proposed itinerary of the vessels of his fleet during the Christmas holidays.

Admiral Dewey's cablegram, dated San Juan, December 14, is to this effect:

"Proposed itinerary of vessels for Christmas holidays: Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Iowa, Scorpion, Trinidad, Illinois, Indiana, to St. Thomas; Texas, to Point-a-Petrie; Chicago, New York, Eagle, to Curacao; San Francisco, Albany, Wasp, to Mayaguez; Cincinnati, Atlanta, Prairie, tugs and torpedo boats, to San Juan; Culgoa, to Mayaguez and San Juan; Olympia, Nashville and Machias, to St. Kitts; Detroit, to Antigua; Mayflower and Vixen, to Porto Rican waters and vicinity, and Dolphin, to Antigua and vicinity."

After Deserting Husbands.

While speaking of his proposed bill for the imprisonment of all husbands who are found guilty of deserting their wives and families, Chief Donahue of Omaha stated Friday that he had placed the measure in the hands of a member of the state legislature and that it would be carefully investigated also by the members of the state board of corrections and charities. The chief has received a letter from Frank W. Bryant of North Platte, in which the writer states that the measure as proposed by the Omaha chief is one that should be given the support of the legislature and that the residents in that vicinity are in accord with it.

Vanderbilt is Improving.

NEW YORK.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's condition showed considerable improvement Sunday, there being a reduction of 1 degree in his temperature during the evening hours. He rested well throughout the day.

CANADA LOOKS TO AMERICA.

Seeks to Learn Fresh Lessons from This Great Republic.

NEW YORK.—The sixth annual dinner of the Canadian society of New York was given at Delmonico's Friday night. Dr. James Douglas, president of the society, presided, and among the guests were Sir Frederick W. Borden, K. C. M. G., minister of militia and defense of the Dominion of Canada; Colgate Hoyt, president of the Ohio society; W. A. Higginbotham, president of the Canadian club of Philadelphia, and Sir Percy Sanderson, British consul general.

The first toasts were "The President" and "The King," after which followed others to "Canada" and the "United States."

Sir Frederick Borden, in speaking on "Canada," said:

"I say in all frankness that we up there in Canada thank the people of the United States for teaching us self-reliance. We also want to always have friendly rivalry. You hear a great deal said as to what is to be the final destiny of Canada. We are absolutely satisfied with our present position. We intend going along on the lines we have followed for some time, and we think the best friend we have to help us is this country."

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine and when it was promulgated the leading British statesmen approved it. The Monroe doctrine is a good thing for our country and is a guarantee against coercion and oppression. It is as much in favor of Canadian integrity as it is for the protection of any other portion of the American continent."

CARACAS IS IMPREGNABLE.

Venezuela Could Put 400,000 Men in the Field.

PARIS.—M. Thiesse, formerly minister of France to Venezuela, who negotiated the convention of 1885 and who has lived many years in Venezuela, has been interviewed concerning the situation there. He said:

"Venezuela can put 400,000 men in the field, and even foreigners there are liable for military service. The regular Venezuela army numbers only 10,000. A number of the younger officers received their education in the military schools of France and Germany. The Venezuelans are armed with Martini and Remington rifles and have a few Maxim and Krupp guns. They have no cavalry. Caracas is almost impregnable, owing to the fact that it is situated on the other side of a mountain range about 6,000 feet high. These mountains range are impassable except by steep mule paths, where twenty men could stop a whole regiment. There is a railroad from La Guayra to Caracas, but the destruction of a single bridge would render the line useless. If, by a miracle, Caracas was taken, the Venezuelans would wage a guerilla warfare, as they did against Spain."

BEEF TRUST CASE REVIVED.

Arguments Are Renewed Before Judge Grosscup in U. S. Court.

CHICAGO.—The noted "beef trust" case was again revived Tuesday in arguments before Judge Grosscup in the United States circuit court.

In the demurrer which was filed in August the packers asserted that the bill for an injunction was "multifarious" and did not refer to any offense constituting a violation of the United States statutes with sufficient particularity.

John S. Miller representing the packers, declared that the bill did not allege any restraint of interstate or foreign commerce and that the shipment of commodities by the packers to their agents in any state did not constitute interstate commerce.

The acts of the packers, he said, were in furtherance of trade rather than in restraint.

Vote on a Co-Operative Plan.

PITTSBURG.—Notice has been received at the office of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers from the Republic Iron and Steel company that a plan for making the workmen in these plants stockholders in the company will be presented to the next convention at Columbus, O. Plans are now being considered by which the puddlers and finishers employed in the mills of this company can become stockholders, and it is probable the scheme will be ratified by the convention. The officials of the Republic Iron and Steel company have decided that if the plan is adopted the men will be given representation on the board of directors.

France Wants the Money.

LIMA, Peru.—The French legation here presented to the Peruvian government on November 8 a claim for \$16,071,940 in favor of the Dreyfus brothers of Paris in accordance with the finding of the Lausanne court of arbitration. Up to the present time the government has made no reply to the presentation of this claim, and it is probable that the French legation tomorrow will reiterate its request for a settlement in stronger language.

HELP CATTLEMEN

MR. RICHARDS CONFIDENT OF A LEASING BILL.

A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT

Senators Millard and Dietrich Presented the Delegation of Cattle Growers to the President—Mosby Likely to Be Relieved of Duty in Nebraska.

WASHINGTON.—Bartlett Richards, representative of the Cattle Growers' association of Nebraska, who has been in Washington for the past ten days looking after the interests of the cattlemen, so far as national legislation is concerned, left for Coronado, Cal., Thursday. Before leaving for the west Mr. Richards said:

"I am greatly encouraged in believing we will secure some sort of legislation permitting the leasing of public lands during the present session of congress. I have outlined a bill, which was submitted to the Nebraska delegation last night, and to a representative of the government, and I have reason to believe that the president and secretary of the interior will give the measure their support. I anticipate that there will be a united delegation from Nebraska in its favor, and I am confident that Chairman Lacey of the public land committee of the house will also lend his assistance. The states contiguous to Nebraska are interested in the scheme of making the bill apply only to Nebraska, and they watch with much interest the manner of its working out. Of course, I do not pretend to say that the scheme as proposed is the best that can be devised. I do say, however, it is the fairest measure yet presented and safeguards the interests of the government and the cattlemen. The bill in all probability will not be introduced until after the holiday recess, but after that time you can look for some talk hustling on the part of the cattle growers of Nebraska to bring about its passage."

Senators Dietrich and Millard presented the delegation of cattle growers, headed by Bartlett Richards, to the president today. They went over the bill which will probably be known as the "community of interest" bill, with the chief executive and it is inferred that Mr. Richards' expression in regard to having the support of the administration grew out of the talk had with Mr. Roosevelt. Later the delegation called at the interior department, but failed to see Secretary Hitchcock. They left a copy of the bill agreed upon at last night's conference and stated they would return to the city early in January to press action on the bill.

It was stated about the interior department that the various kicks made against Colonel Mosby were bearing fruit and that in all probability he would be relieved of duty in Nebraska and sent to Wyoming.

The president has let it be known that he will permit no improper or illegal encroachment upon government lands and the interior department is acting along that line.

W. G. Comstock of Ainsworth, Neb., and Daniel Hill of Gordon, who came with Mr. Richards to Washington in the interests of the leasing proposition, left for New York state to visit relatives.

Seeks Information.

CHICAGO.—The agricultural progress of the United States and the work of the American farmer are being noted by the German government, which is taking special interest in the subject for the coming year. According to information received by Dr. Walter Weyer, the German consul here, Chicago has been chosen by the German government as the center of operations of the experts' bureau during the coming year. Heretofore there has been an agricultural expert connected with the embassy at Washington and one also in New York city. An order has been made which transfers the bureau from New York to this city.

Rounding Up Ladrone.

MANILA.—The roundup of Ladrone in Rizal province is proceeding. A large force of constabulary is in the field and the Manila police are co-operating with it. They are cordoning the north part of the city to prevent the Ladrone entering. The United States fleet is assembled for the evolutions which are to commence tomorrow and continue for a fortnight. They will consist largely in landing tactics and the seizure, fortifying and supplying of a naval base on the west coast of Luzon, near Subig. The battleship Kentucky is here and the Oregon is expected daily.

Sultan's Troops Hemmed In.

MADRID.—A dispatch from Tangiers, Morocco, says the commander of the imperial forces has informed the sultan that his troops are completely hemmed in by the rebels, that they are unable to advance or retreat and that his hitherto loyal tribes are joining the forces of the pretender to the throne.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN MEETING.

Called at Lincoln, Nebraska, Jan. 22nd, 1903.

There will be a meeting held at Lincoln, Nebraska, Jan. 22nd, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., in University hall, in the interest of and for the purpose of advancing the Farmers' Co-Operative Grain and Live Stock association and extending its usefulness in Nebraska. All farmers and others interested in extending the work of the association and in the building of Farmers' Co-Operative elevators are requested to attend and take part in the meeting. We recommend that farmers and shippers meet at the various shipping stations of Nebraska and send representatives or delegates to this meeting. All persons interested in the success of the co-operative movement and desiring information regarding the same are cordially invited. James Butler, manager of the Central association and other speakers from Kansas will address the meeting. Reduced rates have been granted by all railroads in the state. Ask for them when buying your ticket.

THE FARMERS' GRAIN ASS'N, of Benedict, Neb.

D. W. BAKER, Pres.

E. E. WATTS, Sec'y.

THE FARMERS' GRAIN ASS'N, of Thayer, Neb.

R. B. PRICE, Pres.

T. C. PRATHER, Sec'y.

THE FARMERS' BUSINESS ASS'N, of Shelby, Neb.

H. THELEN, Pres.

H. H. HEWITT, Sec'y.

Answers German Demands.

CARACAS.—The Venezuelan answer to Germany's ultimatum has just been made public. In part it is as follows:

"The Venezuelan government is unable to discover in its correspondence a single sentence offensive in tone."

"With regard to the publication of the note of March 8, 1901, marked 'confidential,' this note lost its confidential character through the publication of a memorandum by the German ambassador to the United States in which was incorporated the note in question."

"Regarding the other points, each of which comes within a certain law, it is only necessary to call your attention to the abnormal circumstances which have paralyzed any course of action relating to these matters. The Venezuelan government is now considering the appointment of a fiscal agent."

"The imperial government desires that Venezuela immediately satisfy the claims arising from the civil war and that other matters be arbitrated."

"The Venezuelan government only awaits the time when the work of pacification, in which it is earnestly engaged, shall permit it to issue an order re-establishing public credit. The claims arising out of the present war, which still devastates the republic, will be treated with all justice under the laws to be passed to cover the requirements."

"Upon the special command of my government I refrain from replying to that part of your note which relates to joint action on the part of Germany and the United Kingdom. A power like Venezuela, which is in need of no stimulus to cause it to fulfill its legal obligations to its utmost ability, can never expect any course of action which shall not conform to the principles of mutual respect and the rules of reciprocal cordiality."

"R. LOPEZ BARALT, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

LONDON LOOKS ACROSS WATER.

English Statesmen Want Roosevelt as Arbitrator.

LONDON.—It is believed that President Roosevelt's answer to the proposal made by the allied powers that he arbitrate the Venezuelan issues has been received in London. The strictest secrecy with regard to every phase of the negotiations is preserved, however, and it is impossible to make a definite statement, but such indications as are obtainable point to President Roosevelt's acceptance.

With President Roosevelt as arbitrator the serious objections in the matter of guarantees which frequently have been mentioned at the foreign office would disappear.

The promptness with which Washington deals with vital matters concerning which prolix pourparlers have been interchanged in Europe astashes diplomats here and forms an interesting phase of an engrossing situation.

Statehood Report is Out.

WASHINGTON.—The testimony taken by the subcommittee of the senate committee on territories on the house omnibus statehood bill has been printed as a senate document and was made public Monday night. It makes a book of 394 pages, with maps, and includes quotations and answers of many people examined with reference to the size, population, resources, schools and churches, business, moral and other characteristics of the people of the three proposed states, and miscellaneous information.